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Dispersion-engineered T-type germanium waveguide for mid-infrared supercontinuum and frequency comb generations in all-normal dispersion region

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Abstract: In this paper, a T-type germanium (Ge) waveguide with an all-normal dispersion profile is designed for mid-infrared (MIR) supercontinuum (SC) and frequency comb generations. The nonlinearity coefficient of the designed waveguide is calculated as $30.48 \text{ W}^{-1} \cdot \text{m}^{-1}$ at the initial pump wavelength of $3.0 \mu\text{m}$. Moreover, the group-velocity dispersion is kept low and flat in the considered wavelength range. Simulation results show that with the designed waveguide, the highly coherent and octave-spanning MIR SC can be generated in the wavelength range from 1.85 to $9.98 \mu\text{m}$ (more than 2.4 octaves) when the pump pulse with wavelength of $3.0 \mu\text{m}$, peak power of 900 W , and duration of 120 fs is launched into the 5 mm long waveguide. When the pulse train including 50 pulses at a repetition rate of 100 MHz is used as the pump source, the SC-based frequency comb is obtained.

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1. Introduction

Mid-infrared (MIR) supercontinuum (SC) generation in optical waveguides have been extensively investigated in the field of nonlinear optics due to potential applications in chip-scale optical frequency metrology, optical coherence tomography, nondestructive testing, bio-imaging and molecular spectroscopy [1–5]. The generation of the SC is a result of the interaction of some nonlinear effects, which include self-phase modulation (SPM), optical wave breaking (OWB), stimulated Raman scattering (SRS), soliton fission (SF) [6,7], etc.

MIR SC generations in traditional silicon (Si) waveguides have been attracting great research interests. In 2014, Ryan *et al.*, first reported the octave-spanning SC generation in the wavelength range from 1.5 to $3.6 \mu\text{m}$ in the Si waveguide [8]. Since then, many works are concentrated on the MIR SC generations in the Si waveguides [9–13]. However, the transparency window of the Si is limited to $8.5 \mu\text{m}$ [14], therefore it is difficult to extend the SCs into the deep MIR region. In recent years, the germanium (Ge) as one of the group IV photonics materials becomes an excellent candidate material for the MIR SC generation since its optical characteristics are similar to the Si, while its transparency window ranges from 1.5 to $14.3 \mu\text{m}$, covering the “fingerprint” regions [14–16]. In 2015, Leonardis *et al.*, numerically investigated the nonlinear dynamics of

the MIR SC generation in a Ge-on-Si strip waveguide [17]. In 2016, Yang *et al.*, reported a low-dispersion Ge-on-Si waveguide for highly coherent SC generation from 3.7 to 9.24 μm [18]. In 2017, Yuan *et al.*, proposed a suspended Ge membrane ridge waveguide, which can generate the SC spanning from 1.96 to 12 μm , extending deep into the “fingerprint” region [7]. In 2018, Sinobad *et al.*, demonstrated an octave-spanning SC source in the Si-Ge waveguide, covering from 3 to 8.5 μm [19].

From the previous works [20–25], the dispersion has a crucial influence on the SC generation. When the pump pulse propagates in the anomalous dispersion region of the waveguide, the soliton dynamics dominate the nonlinear process of the SC generation [20–22]. Although the bandwidth of the generated SC can usually be up to the multiple octaves, the coherence of the SC can be greatly degraded by the noise amplification induced by modulation instability. In contrast, when the pump pulse propagates in the normal dispersion region of the waveguide, the SC has good coherence since the SPM and optical wave breaking (OWB) effects play important roles in the SC generation [23–25]. Moreover, the octave-spanning SC could also be generated through choosing the appropriate waveguide material and optimizing the waveguide structure. Meanwhile, by utilizing the highly coherent and octave-spanning SCs, the uniform and frequency stable optical frequency combs (OFCs) could be obtained. The SC-based OFCs have significant applications in high-performance atomic clock, high-precision optical frequency metrology, astronomical spectroscopy [26–29].

In this paper, we design a T-type Ge waveguide with all-normal dispersion profile. The influences of the pump pulse parameters, including center wavelength, peak power, and pulse duration on the SC generation are investigated by using the modified generalized nonlinear Schrödinger equation (GNLSE). Moreover, the nonlinear dynamics for the different waveguide lengths and noise coefficients are also demonstrated. Highly coherent and octave-spanning SCs are generated. Finally, the SC-based OFCs are obtained when a 50 pulses train at a repetition rate of 100 MHz is launched into the designed waveguide.

2. Theoretical model

The nonlinear dynamics of the SC generation in the Ge waveguide can be modelled by the modified GNLSE as following [17]:

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial z} + \frac{\alpha_0}{2} A - \sum_{m \geq 2} \frac{i^{m+1} \beta_m}{m!} \frac{\partial^m A}{\partial t^m} = i \left(\gamma + i \frac{\alpha_2}{2A_{\text{eff}}} \right) \times \left(1 + \tau_s \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right) \times \left[A(z, t) \int_0^\infty R(t') |A(z, t - t')|^2 dt' \right], \quad (1)$$

where $A(z, t)$ is the slowly varying envelope, α_0 is the linear loss coefficient, β_m is the m -order dispersion coefficient calculated from Taylor expansion of the propagation constant, and α_2 is the two-photon absorption (TPA) coefficient. γ is the nonlinear coefficient, which can be described as:

$$\gamma = \frac{2\pi n_2}{\lambda A_{\text{eff}}} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} \frac{\iint n_2(x, y) |\overrightarrow{F(x, y)}|^4 dx dy}{(\iint |\overrightarrow{F(x, y)}|^2 dx dy)^2}, \quad (2)$$

where $n_2(x, y)$ is the nonlinear refractive index, and $\overrightarrow{F(x, y)}$ represents the transverse distribution of the optical field [30].

The self-steepening $\tau_s = \gamma_1(\omega_0)/\gamma(\omega_0)$ and stimulated Raman scattering $R(t)$ are also considered. $\gamma_1(\omega) = d\gamma(\omega)/d\omega$, ω_0 is the central angular frequency, and $R(t)$ can be described as:

$$R(t) = (1 - f_R)\delta(t) + f_R h_R(t), \quad (3)$$

where f_R is the fractional contribution of the Raman response. The delayed Raman response function $h_R(t)$ has the following form:

$$h_R(t) = \frac{\tau_1^2 + \tau_2^2}{\tau_1 \tau_2^2} \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{t}{\tau_1}\right), \quad (4)$$

where $\tau_1 = 15.5 \times 10^{-15}$ and $\tau_2 = 230.5 \times 10^{-15}$ are the inverses of the phonon oscillation frequency and bandwidth of the Raman gain spectrum, respectively [31].

The degree of the first-order coherence $g_{12}^{(1)}$ of the SC is defined as:

$$g_{12}^{(1)}(\lambda) = \frac{\langle E_1^*(\lambda) E_2(\lambda) \rangle}{\sqrt{\langle |E_1(\lambda)|^2 \rangle \langle |E_2(\lambda)|^2 \rangle}}, \quad (5)$$

where $E(\lambda)$ is the spectral amplitude of the generated SC in the frequency domain and can be obtained from the separate simulation with the different input noise. The noise can be described as:

$$n = \eta \hat{N} \exp(i2\pi \hat{U}), \quad (6)$$

where η is the amplitude coefficient of the noise with respect to the input pulse, and \hat{N} and \hat{U} obey the standard normal and uniform distribution, respectively. In this work, we will perform 100 independent simulations and calculate the average over each pair of the output fields.

3. Design of the T-type Ge waveguide

Figure 1(a) shows the three-dimensional structure of the designed T-type waveguide, where the waveguide structure is not drawn in scale and the core and substrate materials are Ge and silicon nitride (Si_3N_4), respectively. From Fig. 1(a), the T-type waveguide structure has a large refractive index contrast between the Ge and air, which is beneficial to the mode field confinement in the waveguide core. In order to provide the enough space between the Ge and Si_3N_4 layer, the height H_1 and width W_1 of the pillar are chosen as 1 and 0.3 μm , respectively. Figure 1(b) shows the mode field distributions of the quasi-TE modes calculated at wavelengths 2, 4, 8, and 10 μm when the width W_u and height H_u of the membrane are chosen as 7 and 0.8 μm , respectively. It is worth indicating that compared with W_u and H_u , W_1 has little effect on the mode field limitation. From Fig. 1(b), the mode fields of the quasi-TE modes can be well confined in the waveguide core even at wavelength 10 μm .

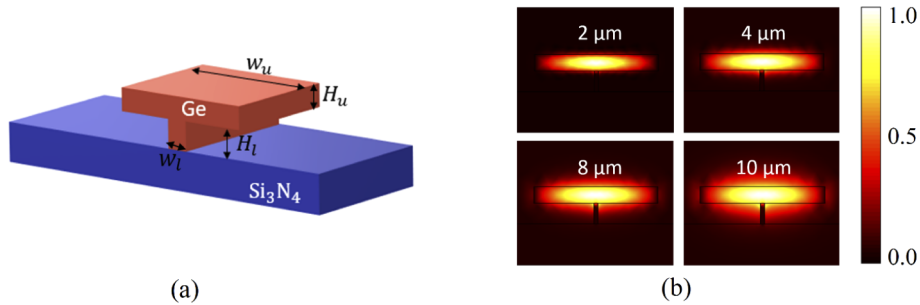


Fig. 1. (a) The three-dimensional structure of the proposed T-type Ge waveguide. (b) The mode field distributions of the quasi-TE modes when $W_u = 7 \mu\text{m}$, $H_u = 0.8 \mu\text{m}$, $H_1 = 1.0 \mu\text{m}$, and $W_1 = 0.3 \mu\text{m}$ at wavelengths 2, 4, 8, and 10 μm , respectively.

The group-velocity dispersion (GVD) of the designed waveguide can be derived from the effective refractive index of the guided mode [32]. In the following, we will investigate the

influences of the geometric parameters of the waveguide including W_u and H_u on the dispersion characteristic. Figure 2(a) shows the GVD coefficient β_2 for the quasi-TE mode as a function of wavelength when W_u remain unchanged and H_u increases from 0.7, to 0.8, to 0.9, and to 1.0 μm , respectively. From Fig. 2(a), as H_u increases, the curve of β_2 occurs to red-shift, and the value of β_2 decreases gradually. When $H_u=0.9 \mu\text{m}$, the curve of β_2 starts to move from the all-normal to anomalous dispersion region. In Fig. 2(b), when H_u remain unchanged and W_u decreases from 5, to 6, to 7, and to 8 μm , respectively, the curve of β_2 gradually moves from the all-normal to anomalous dispersion region. Thus, in order to achieve the all-normal dispersion, the optimized geometrical parameters of the T-type waveguide are chosen as $W_u = 7 \mu\text{m}$ and $H_u = 0.8 \mu\text{m}$. It is worth indicating that H_1 and W_1 have little effect on β_2 . Figure 3 shows the calculated β_2 and nonlinear coefficient γ as functions of wavelength for the quasi-TE mode when $W_u = 7 \mu\text{m}$ and $H_u = 0.8 \mu\text{m}$. From Fig. 3, the all-normal dispersion is achieved in the considered wavelength range from 2 to 10 μm . Moreover, the variation of γ is monotonic, and its value can reach $30.48 \text{ W}^{-1}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$ at the initial pump wavelength of 3.0 μm . In the following simulation, the 12-th order dispersions at wavelength 3.0 μm are considered, as shown in Table 1.

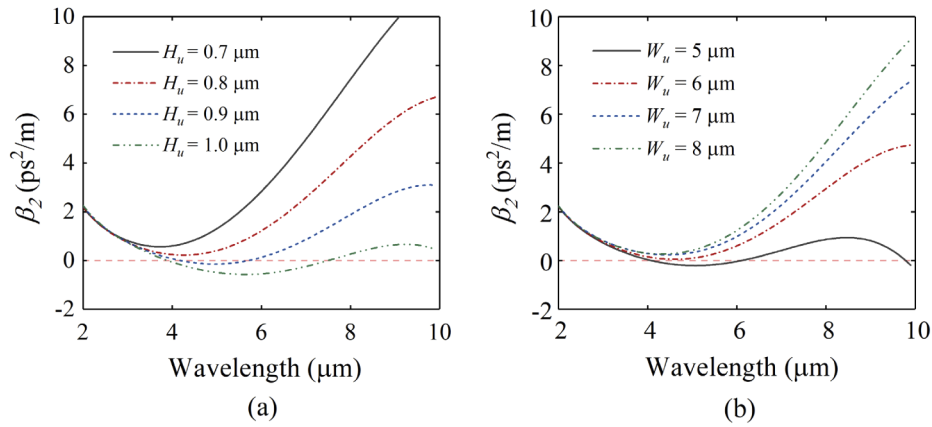


Fig. 2. The GVD coefficient β_2 of the quasi-TE mode calculated as a function of wavelength when (a) H_u and (b) W_u are changed, respectively.

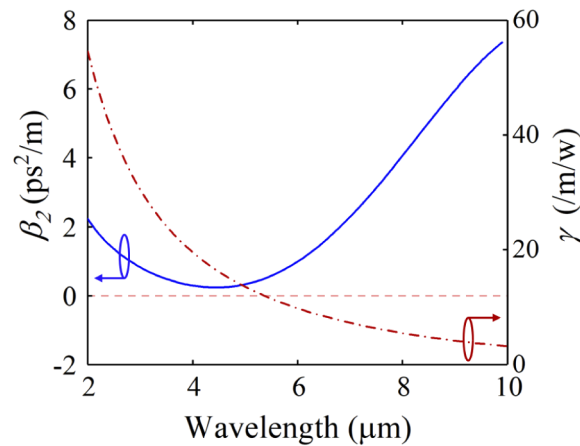


Fig. 3. The calculated β_2 and nonlinear coefficient γ as functions of wavelength when $W_u = 7 \mu\text{m}$ and $H_u = 0.8 \mu\text{m}$.

Table 1. The dispersion coefficient β_m calculated at wavelength 3.0 μm .

m	β_m
2	0.8178 ps ² /m
3	0.0040 ps ³ /m
4	1.0785 $\times 10^{-5}$ ps ⁴ /m
5	1.3559 $\times 10^{-9}$ ps ⁵ /m
6	-6.2852 $\times 10^{-9}$ ps ⁶ /m
7	-6.8421 $\times 10^{-11}$ ps ⁷ /m
8	6.0495 $\times 10^{-12}$ ps ⁸ /m
9	7.3555 $\times 10^{-14}$ ps ⁹ /m
10	-3.7414 $\times 10^{-15}$ ps ¹⁰ /m
11	-6.9163 $\times 10^{-17}$ ps ¹¹ /m
12	1.3735 $\times 10^{-18}$ ps ¹² /m

4. Simulation results and discussion

The nonlinear dynamics of the SC generation in the designed T-type Ge waveguide will be investigated by solving Eq. (1) with the Runge-Kutta algorithm. In the simulation, $\alpha_0 = 2$ dB/cm [7], $f_R = 0.076$ [33], and $n_2 = 44.03 \text{ is}^{-18} \text{ m}^2/\text{W}$ [10]. The nonlinear loss can be neglected because the TPA coefficient α_2 of the Ge material is equal to 0 when the pump wavelength is located at 3.0 μm . We will investigate the influences of the pump pulse parameters including the center wavelength, peak power, and pulse duration on the SC generation.

A linearly polarized hyperbolic secant pump pulse without chirp is launched into the proposed T-type Ge waveguide, whose geometrical parameters are chosen as $W_u = 7 \mu\text{m}$, $H_u = 0.8 \mu\text{m}$, $H_1 = 1.0 \mu\text{m}$, and $W_1 = 0.3 \mu\text{m}$. Figures 4(a) and 4(b) show the temporal and spectral profiles of the generated SC after a propagation of 5 mm when the center wavelength of the pump pulse with the peak power of 900 W and duration of 120 fs is changed from 3.0, to 3.5, to 4.0, and to 4.5 μm , respectively. The nonlinear process is dominated by the combined effect of the dispersion and nonlinearity. Since the pump pulse works in the all-normal dispersion region of the waveguide, the spectral broadening is mainly resulted from the dispersion, SPM and OWB effects. From Fig. 4(a), many small oscillations caused by the long propagation distance can be observed at wavelength 3.0 μm . As the center wavelength of the pump pulse is changed from 3.0 to 4.5 μm , the pulse duration becomes narrower, and small oscillations gradually disappear. From Fig. 4(b), as the center wavelength of the pump pulse increases, the short wavelength side of optical spectrum occurs to red-shift, and its bandwidth becomes smaller. The main reason for the decreasing bandwidth is considered that the dispersion and nonlinearity effects are weakened by the reduction of β_2 and γ as the center wavelength increases. When the center wavelength is located at 3.0 μm , the -40 dB bandwidth of the SC generated spans from 1.85 to 9.98 μm (more than 2.4 octaves). Figure 4(c) shows the calculated first-order degree coherence $g_{12}^{(1)}$ of the generated SC. From Fig. 4(c), $g_{12}^{(1)}$ is maintained 1 in the considered wavelength range, which indicates that the SCs generated have good coherence.

Figures 5(a) and 5(b) show the temporal and spectral profiles of the generated SC when the hyperbolic secant pump pulses with the center wavelength of 3.0 μm , duration of 120 fs, and peak power of 300, 500, 700, and 900 W are launched into a 5 mm long waveguide. From Fig. 5(a), as the peak power of the pump pulse is changed from 300 to 900 W, the pulse duration becomes wider, and some small oscillations emerge especially for the peak power of 900 W. From Fig. 5(b), the optical spectrum is obviously broadened as the peak power of the pump

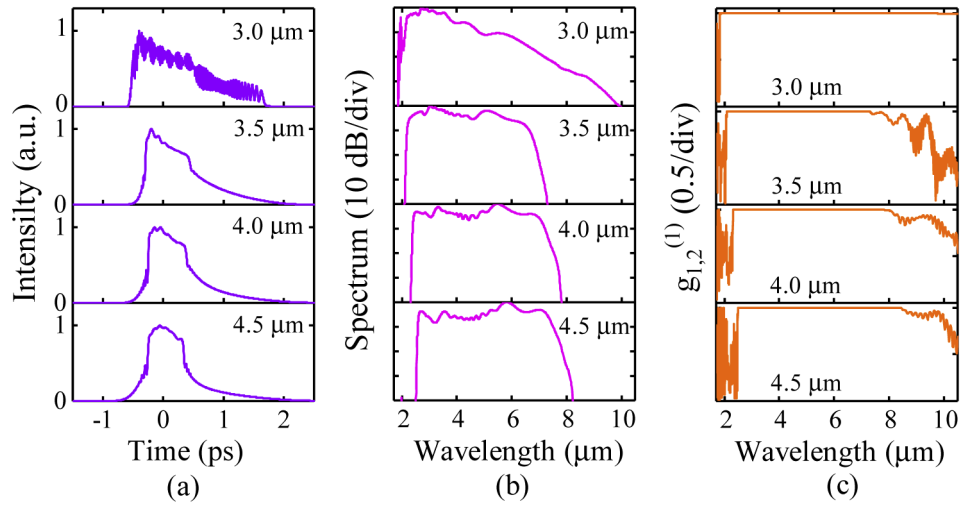


Fig. 4. (a), (b), and (c) show the temporal and spectral profiles and first-order degree coherence $g_{1,2}^{(1)}$ of the generated SC at the output end of the designed waveguide when the center wavelength of the pump pulse with the peak power of 900 W and duration of 120 fs is changed from 3.0, to 3.5, to 4.0, and to 4.5 μm, respectively.

pulse is increased from 300 to 900 W. The main reason is considered that the SPM effect is enhanced by the increase of the peak power. When peak power is increased to 900 W, the -40 dB bandwidth of the SC generated is more than 2.4 octaves, spanning from 1.85 to 9.98 μm. Figure 5(c) shows the calculated $g_{1,2}^{(1)}$ of the generated SC. From Fig. 5(c), $g_{1,2}^{(1)}$ is maintained 1, indicating good coherence of the SCs generated in the considered wavelength range. It is considered that the spectral width has exceeded 2.4 octaves and the kilowatt level peak power

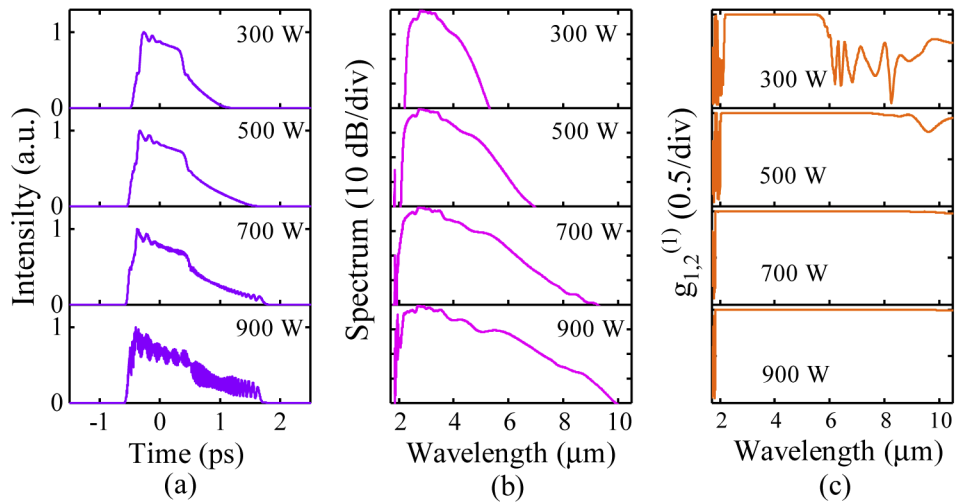


Fig. 5. (a), (b), and (c) show the temporal and spectral profiles and $g_{1,2}^{(1)}$ of the generated SC at the output end of the designed waveguide when the peak power of the pump pulse with the center wavelength of 3.0 μm and duration of 120 fs is changed from 300, to 500, to 700, and to 900 W, respectively.

might be easy to damage the waveguide. Therefore, in the following investigation, we choose 900 W as the optimized peak power of the pump pulse.

Figures 6(a) and 6(b) show the temporal and spectral profiles at the output end of the 5 mm long waveguide when the duration of the hyperbolic secant pump pulses with the center wavelength of 3.0 μm and peak power of 900 W is changed from 120 to 420 fs. From Fig. 6(a), as the duration of the pump pulse increases from 120 to 420 fs, many small oscillations are observed, and the pulse duration has no significant change. From Fig. 6(b), the bandwidth of the SC is decreased obviously, and the multi-peak oscillations appear as the duration of the pump pulse is increased. This is mainly induced by the decreased pulse energy and enhanced higher-order dispersion. Figure 6(c) shows the calculated $g_{12}^{(1)}$ of the generated SC. It can be seen from Fig. 6(c) that the SCs generated in the considered wavelength range have good coherence. It is considered that a sufficiently wide spectral broadening can be achieved when the pulse duration is equal to 120 fs and the pulse duration of less than 100 fs is difficult to obtain. Therefore, the optimized pulse duration is chosen as 120 fs.

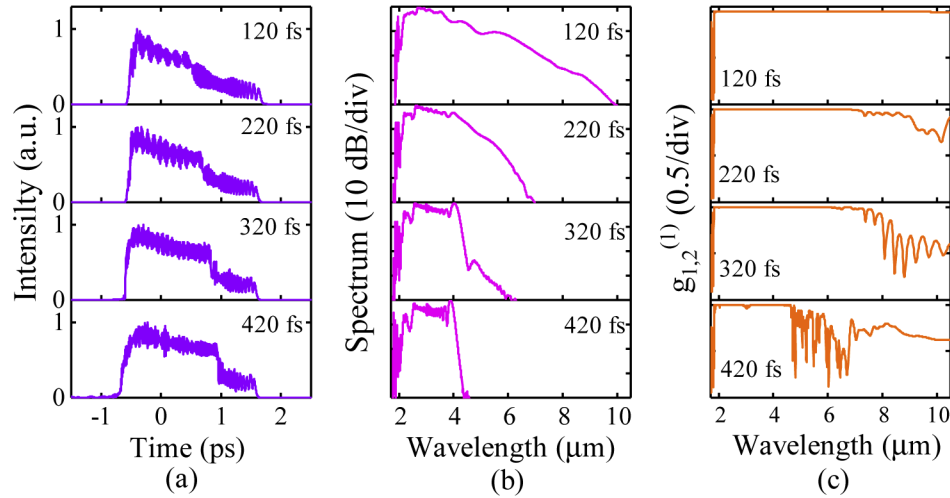


Fig. 6. (a), (b), and (c) show the temporal and spectral profiles and $g_{12}^{(1)}$ of the generated SC at the output end of the designed waveguide when the duration of the pump pulse with the center wavelength of 3.0 μm and peak power of 900 W is changed from 120, to 220, to 320, and to 420 fs, respectively.

In summary, a 120 fs hyperbolic secant pulse with the center wavelength of 3.0 μm and peak power of 900 W can be used as the pump source. In the following, we will investigate the influence of the waveguide length on the SC generation. When the waveguide length is changed from 2, to 5, to 8, and to 11 mm, the temporal and spectral profiles at the output end of the waveguide are shown in Figs. 7(a), 7(b), and 7(c), respectively. From Fig. 7(a), as the waveguide length is changed from 2 to 11 mm, the pulse duration gradually becomes wider, many small oscillations can be observed, and the intensity of small oscillations gradually becomes stronger. From Fig. 7(b), the spectral bandwidth is increased as the waveguide length is increased from 2 to 5 mm. However, when the waveguide length is increased to 8 and 11 mm, the spectral bandwidth does not expand further, and the spectral flatness starts to deteriorate. This is mainly because as the waveguide length increases, the OWB effect occurs due to the higher-order dispersion, and the spectral flatness becomes worse. In addition, the increasing propagation loss restricts the extension of the optical spectra. Figure 7(c) shows the calculated $g_{12}^{(1)}$ of the generated SC. It can

be seen from Fig. 7(c) that the coherence of the generated SC can be still maintained good in the considered wavelength range even for the longer waveguide.

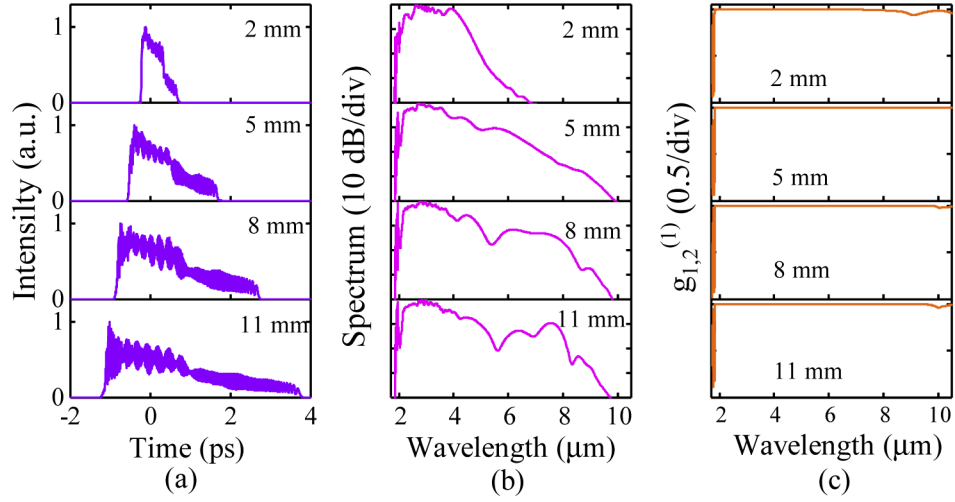


Fig. 7. (a), (b), and (c) show the temporal and spectral profiles and $g_{1,2}^{(1)}$ of the generated SC at the output end of the designed waveguide when a 120 fs pulse with the center wavelength of 3.0 μm and peak power of 900 W is used as the pump source and the waveguide length is changed from 2, to 5, to 8, and to 11 mm, respectively.

Figures 8(a) and 8(b) show the temporal and spectral profiles at the output end of the waveguide when η is chosen as 0, 0.001, 0.01, and 0.1, respectively. From Figs. 8(a) and 8(b), as η is increased from 0 to 0.1, many small oscillations with the increasing intensity emerge in the time domain, and the spectral fluctuation becomes evident gradually in the frequency domain.

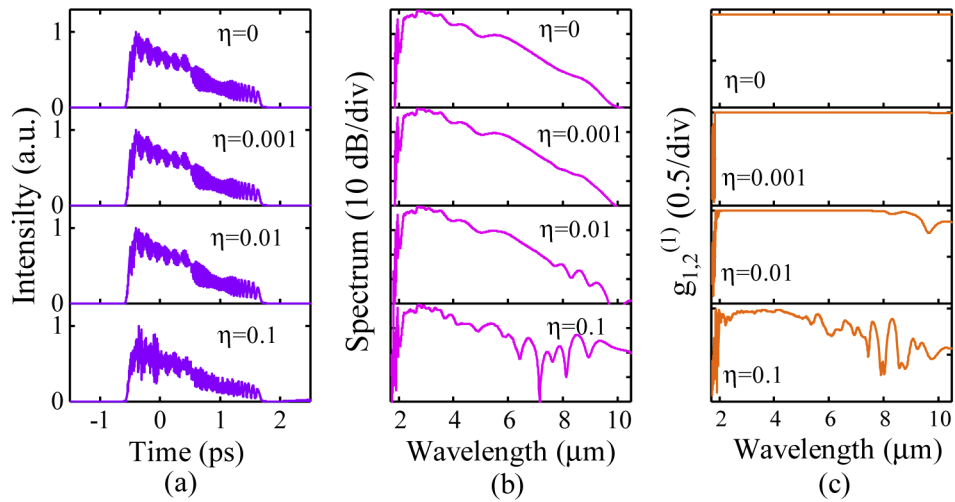


Fig. 8. (a), (b), and (c) show the temporal and spectral profiles and $g_{1,2}^{(1)}$ of the generated SC at the output end of the designed waveguide when a 120 fs pulse with the center wavelength of 3.0 μm and peak power of 900 W as the pump source is launched into the 5 mm long waveguide and η is changed from 0, to 0.001, to 0.01, and to 0.1, respectively.

Figure 8(c) shows the calculated $g_{12}^{(1)}$ of the generated SC. From Fig. 8(c), when $\eta=0$ and 0.001, $g_{12}^{(1)}$ is equal to 1 in the considered wavelength range, and the SCs generated have good coherence. In contrast, the coherence of the SC generated is degraded when $\eta=0.01$ and 0.1. Thus, good coherence of the SC generated can be obtained for the smaller η .

Based on the above discussion, the highly coherent and octave-spanning MIR SC can be generated by optimizing the pump pulse parameters, waveguide length, and η . Figures 9(a) and 9(b) show the temporal and spectral evolutions of the pump pulse when the hyperbolic secant pulse with wavelength of 3.0 μm , peak power of 900 W, and duration of 120 fs is used as the pump source, the waveguide length is chosen as 5 mm, and $\eta=0.001$. The corresponding temporal and spectral profiles at the input and output ends of the waveguide are also shown at the bottom and top of Figs. 9(a) and 9(b). From Fig. 9(a), the pulse is continuously extended, but its energy is always concentrated on the main peak during the propagation. Many small oscillations emerge at the output end of the waveguide. From Fig. 9(b), when the waveguide length is shorter than 1 mm, the optical spectrum is broadened symmetrically by the SPM effect. After the 1 mm length, the higher-order dispersion and OWB effects play important roles, and the optical spectrum gradually extends toward the longer wavelength. At the output end of the waveguide, the generated MIR SC spans from 1.85 to 9.98 μm at -40 dB level (more than 2.4 octaves), along with good coherence.

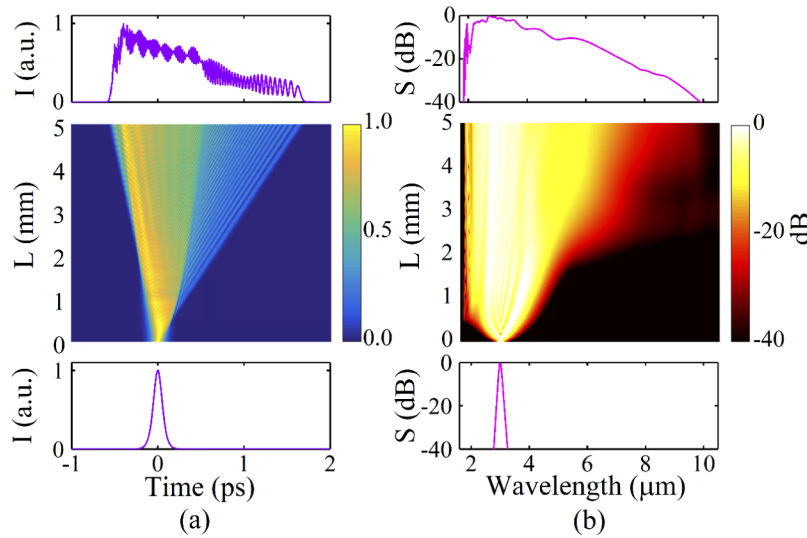


Fig. 9. (a) and (b) show the temporal and spectral evolutions along the waveguide length, the bottom and top figures showing the temporal and spectral profiles at the input and output ends of the waveguide. I in (a) represents the intensity. S in (b) represents the spectrum.

The SC-based frequency comb can be generated by launching a pump pulse train into the proposed waveguide. The pump pulse train includes 50 pulses and has a repetition rate of 100 MHz. Figure 10(a) shows the generated SC-based frequency comb. To clearly show the comb line structure, Figs. 10(b) and 10(c) show the zoom-in views of the frequency comb generated at 50.03 THz/5.99 μm and 100.03 THz/2.99 μm with a sampling bandwidth of 500 MHz. It can be seen from Figs. 10(b) and 10(c) that in the sampling bandwidth of 500 MHz, the frequency intervals between each comb line are 100 MHz, and the amplitudes of the comb line in the sampling bandwidth are basically equal. It is worth indicating that the equal frequency interval of 100 MHz can be achieved in the considered spectral range from 0 to 180 THz. Thus, the

frequency comb with stable amplitude and equal interval is obtained based on the highly coherent and octave-spanning MIR.SC generated in the designed waveguide.

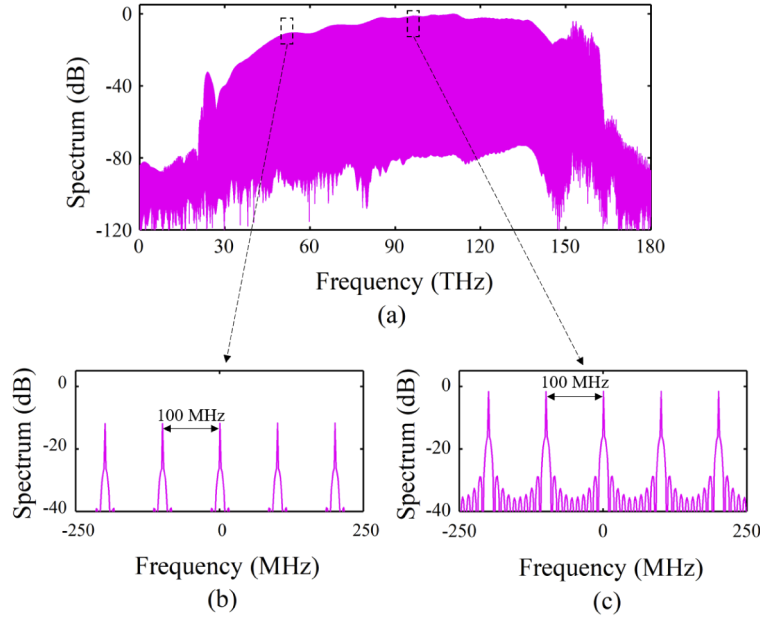


Fig. 10. (a) The SC-based frequency comb obtained with 50 input pulses at a repetition rate of 100 MHz, (b) and (c) The zoom-in views of the frequency comb generated at 50.03THz/5.99 μm and 100.03 THz/2.99 μm with a sampling bandwidth of 500 MHz.

At present, the plasma dry etching technology and atmospheric chemical vapor deposition technology can be used to fabricate the designed T-type Ge waveguide. The possible fabrication process of the designed waveguide is shown in Figs. 11(a)–11(d). First, with the atmospheric

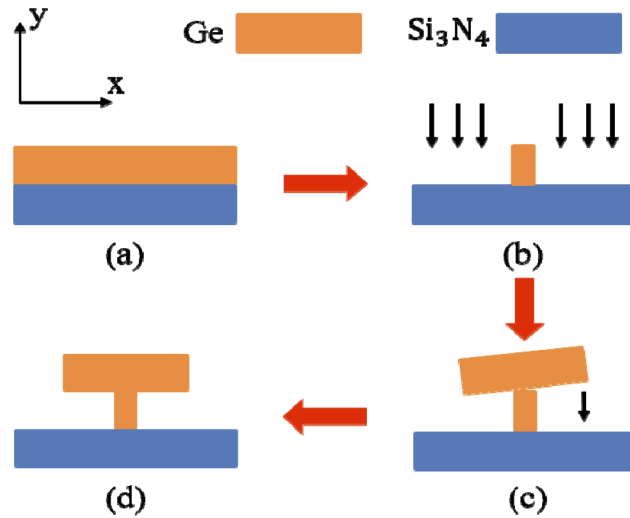


Fig. 11. The possible fabrication process flow: (a) deposition of Ge on Si_3N_4 substrate, (b) formation of the pillar, (c) Ge hydrophobic bonding, and (d) final waveguide structure.

chemical vapor deposition technology [34], a Ge layer can be grown on the Si_3N_4 substrate [Fig. 11(a)]. Second, the traditional optical lithography with plasma reactive-ion dry etching is used to form a pillar [Fig. 11(b)]. Third, the Ge wafer is directly bonded onto the etched die by using the hydrophobic bonding technology [35,36] [Fig. 11(c)]. Finally, the final waveguide structure is formed [Fig. 11(d)].

5. Conclusions

In summary, we design a T-type Ge waveguide with the all-normal dispersion profile for the MIR SC and frequency comb generations. The influences of the pump pulse parameters, waveguide length, and noise coefficient on the SC generation are investigated. When the hyperbolic secant pump pulse with wavelength of 3.0 μm , peak power of 900 W, and duration of 120 fs is launched into the 5 mm long waveguide, the -40 dB bandwidth of the SC generated spans from 1.85 to 9.98 μm (more than 2.4 octaves). Moreover, the SC-based frequency comb is generated when a pump pulse train including 50 pulses at a repetition rate of 100 MHz is used. It is believed that our research results have important applications in biophotonics and spectroscopy, optical precision measurement, etc.

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Disclosures

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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